NIRLO'S GARDEN-Good for Nothing, Ixion, and Sin bad the Sador. BOOTH'S THEATRE 22d st. between 5th and 6th ave Ruoch Arden. Matinee Saturday. WAVERLEY THEATRE-Moon Charm, Local Hits, &c. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

DENTRAL FARR GARDEN, ith av., between 58th and 58th sts.—Garden Concerts.

DLYMPIC THEATRE—Hiccory Diccory Dock. Matineses at 18 o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LION FARK, 110 st. and 8th av.—Ficnic of the Dramatic Society, E. M. M.



THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

The Sun in the Country.

Readers of THE SUN going to the country can receive their favorite paper by mail, daily, at Fifty ents a month, by addressing a note, with their ou scription, to our Publisher.

The Old Anti-Rent War Revived.

A hundred and more years anterior to the Revolutionary War, certain enterprising col- cern from being speedily abolished. pnists received from European sovereigns and princely proprietors patents for immense tracts of land in this State, lying mostly in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, and Montgomery. These lords of the manor soon began to let them to cultivators and their heirs and assigns under perpetual leases, the lessees and their representatives to pay an annual rent forever. One of the most famous of these patentees was the founder of the VAN RENSSELAER family, of Dutch origin. whose lands almost covered the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, and whose head assumed the old Hollandish title of Patroon.

These leases survived the Revolution, and their validity was recognized in the Constitution and statutes of New York. Though anti-republican in their genius and spirit, they continued in operation without much complaint, through the combined influence of liberal landlords and the protection of the statutes, till about thirty-five years ago, when the tenants began to see that, though they and their ancestors had paid large sums of money on their lands, and had erected valunble improvements thereon, the paternal acres did not belong to them, but the fee simple (unlike the farms of their neighbors) was in another.

For thirty years previous to this period, the rigors and humiliations of the system had been mitigated by the administration of the Hon. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, the model Patroon, who was a sort of patriarch over his vast estates in Albany and Rensselaer, who was a benevolent gentleman and a shrewd politician, and who, during the six years he was Lieutenant-Governor, and the dozen or more years he was a member of the Assembly, and the six years he sat in Congress, always remitted the rent of his tenants when their crops were cut off or their money gave out, and never failed to get their votes at the polls.

He died in 1839, and his manorial rights descended to a son who did not inherit all of his father's virtues. He attempted to collect not only the current dues, but the rents in arrear. The demagogues stepped in and told the tenants they were subject to a serfdom hardly better than that of negro slavery. The landlord invoked the courts to enforce the leases, and successive Legislatures were besieged to protect the tenants. Sheriffs, while attempting to levy executions for rent, were mobbed; the militia was called out to aid the civil authorities; Governors issued Sheriff of Albany was killed. The thing ran into politics. The tenants of five or six counties organized a balance-of-power party, put questions to the candidates for State offices whom the Whigs and Democrats had placed in nomination, defeated SILAS WRIGHT and elected JOHN YOUNG to the executive chair, and on two or three other occasions determined the result at general

Attempts were then made by the parti-BAIR of the Anti-Renters to vacate by suits in behalf of the people the old patents under which the lands were held. A test case was brought in the county of Montgomery. It was heard on demurrer in 1851, before Mr. Justice DANIEL CADY, JOHN VAN BUREN arguing the case for the people, and NICH-OLAS HILL for the landlord. The point on which the case turned was the statute of limitations. Judge CADY, in an elaborate opinion, sustained the point, and upheld the patents. From that moment anti-rentism pretty much disappeared in the courts. But the Legislature enacted some ameliorating statutes, and the so-called Young Patron dving about that time, his heirs sold out the remnants of the estate to Mr. WALTER CHURCH of Alleghany county.

The anti-rent war, under the administration of Mr. CHURCH, has broken out afresh We doubt not the Courts will sustain him in his right to enforce his leases, but we advise him to sell out to the occupants of the soil at a very moderate figure, and so bring this lingering remnant of feudalism to a perpetnal end.

The New President of the City College. We confess that we have been somewhat disappointed in the new Board of Education The Commissioners have not exhibited that freshness, energy, and originality which we expected of them. Things go on too much in the old way, and the prospect of a reform is a faint one. Still, we have not given in hope. The next autumn and winter may show a gratifying change of policy, and in the mean time we have to thank the Board for having appointed Gen. ALEXANDER S.

WEBE to be President of the City College. Gen. WEBB is, in the first place, not a superannuated old fogy, but a comparatively young man, being still under forty years of age. This insures a genuine sympathy on his part with the pupils who will be put under his charge. He will not have quite forgotten how he felt and thought when he was in their place, and will know their wants and the treatment they ought to receive as students. They, in turn, can have both respect and affection for him, and thus good feeling will prevail on both sides.

Morsover, the new President is a graduate West Point, and may therefore be suped to be not entirely wedded to the idea that Greek and Latin are the only studies; chinery of governmental direction, and give I we are confident they could realize more money.

worth pursuing in an institution of learning. He can estimate at their full value the nore practical branches which should be chiefly taught in a public school of such a city as this, and he will undoubtedly give them their proper place in the college course. thing there which will help them earn their living like useful men, and not merely make them "gentlemen and scholars."

Add to this, that the General is a gallant soldier, who served his country well and faithfully in the late war, and it will be seen that there is much to rejoice at in his appointment. If he will but courageously break through the antiquated routine of the establishment he is to preside over, and set himself vigorously to work to meet the requirements of modern times, he can make of the College such an institution as it ought to be, if it is to continue to exist at the expense of the tax-payers of the city. But if he contents himself with doing as his predecessors have done, merely drawing his salary and letting things take their usual jog-trot course, nothing can prevent the whole con-

What we Spend for Useless Foreign

Ministers. A report presented to Congress last ses sion, in connection with the reform of the diplomatic and consular service, shows conclusively that while the representatives of European powers make it their paramount duty to promote commerce and industry, our agents in foreign countries do nothing of the kind, and content themselves with pocketing their salaries and pushing their official claims upon the consideration of Old World aristocratic anti-republican society.

The report in question further declares that in the eleven smaller South American States, England, with an aggregate com merce of \$50,000,000, spends annually but \$120,000 for diplomatic and consular representation; and France, with \$99,000,000 of commerce, only \$50,000; while the United States, with a commerce aggregating barely \$16,000,000, are mulcted in the annual expense of \$173,000.

In European countries, France, with a trade of \$650,000,000 with her English neighbors, only spends \$130,000 annually for a legation and thirteen consulates; while the United States, with a trade of \$260,000,-000, employs twenty consular officers in England, besides a Minister, at an aggregate annual cost of \$113,000. In Belgium, Great Britain spends \$50,000 annually for a minister and two consuls, with a trade of \$56,000,-000; we, with a trade only of \$5,000,000, or less than one-tenth of that of England, employ six consuls and a legation, at nearly half as much expenditure as England.

In Ecuador our diplomatic and consular establishments cost almost as much as the entire gross amount of the aggregate value of imports and exports-namely, about \$20,000!

In Japan, with a trade of \$1,500,000, we pay upward of \$25,000 to our official repre-

In Mohammedan countries we pay \$61,000 for official agents, with a trade of only \$2,000,000; in Portugal, \$28,000, with a trade of \$500,000; in Denmark, \$29,000, with a trade of \$1,200,000. In Peru we pay \$25,000, the same amount we pay in Cuba, though with the former country the trade amounts only to \$700,000, and with the latter to nearly \$40,000,000. It is well said in the Congressional report that "such a system impoverishes the people by abstracting from their pockets many hundreds of thousands proclamations; and finally a deputy of the of dollars, to be lavished upon ministers who attitudinize as Talleyrands among the Pata gonians, while trade which might enrich our people slips from our hands and passes to other markets of the world."

These and similar facts disclosed in the report that has been submitted to the Senate. from the Joint Committee on Retrenelment, go far to corroborate the opinion which we have repeatedly expressed in regard to the worthlessness of our diplomatic and consular system. We fully agree with the Committee in its opinion that "other cousiderations besides commerce are certainly worthy of attention in connection with foreign countries." But we agree with it still more thoroughly in its additional statement that "commercial intercourse affords one of the most practicable means of testing the efficiency of the foreign service, and the value which it yields as compared with the ex-

penditure which it involves." Regarding as we do our diplomatic and consular system as a miserable failure, so far as the promotion of national interests is concorned, and entertaining but little hope of a change for the better, we think it is time for our merchants, through their regular Chambers of Commerce, to devise means nothing of the kind will ever be done under ign countries. We are a great nation only in imagination so long as we do not possess our full share of the commerce and enterprise of the globe. Previous to and during ic restoration of peace have been rather than toward commerce, industry, and navi-

ion, in order to vindicate our claims as a commercial and enterprising people, must be obvious to the careful observer of our national vicissitudes. But since the impulse which is given in Europe to foreign commerce and navigation by able and industrious official agents is not youchsafed to our people, it behooves our Chambers of Commerce to take hold of this vast subject, and we know of no public bodies in our country who could do justice to it more effectively These organizations in our principal cities are composed of our most distinguished merchants and shipowners. No one can excel them in practical experience and genius for elucidating this question, and for taking measures that may restore prosperity to our mercantile enterprise. The zeal displayed by ministers of commerce in Europe might be advantageously emulated by our mercantile chambers, with the invaluable difference that the energy of the individual citizens would prove far more effective than the costly ma-

at the same time a startling lesson to the supineness of the Administration and its host of do-nothings.

Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this part of New York, has not yet been removed from office. We learn, The youth who henceforth attend the Col- however, that Mr. James B. Tatlon says it shall ege may do so, we presume, with the as- be done, and that makes us think Mr. Durcher is surance that they are going to learn some in danger. He is a first-rate officer, and an incorruptible man, and it is a public misfortune that Mr. TAYLOR will not consent to his retaining his

> The Free Press and Times of Burlington, getting its cue from the Commercial Advertiser, takes The Sun to task for its comments on the possible foul play which the Harvard crew may look for in the coming international race.

From the tenor of his remarks it is clear that the writer in the Free Press could not have read our article, to which he takes exception, although he pronounces it "disgraceful." which it required a "singular maligu ingenuity" in us to discover, are among the common devices of boating roughs, to impede and retard the boat against which they are betting. As to steamboats running up so close to the racing shells as to materially affect the speed of the latter, it is a fact which has often been animadverted upon by the English sporting press; and in one of the Cambridge, it was alleged that the steamer containing so notable a personage as the Prince of Wales drew up so near the hindermost boat in the race as to effectually cut off the possibility of her gaining on her antagonist.

That we expect our crew to receive only the most bonorable treatment at the hands of the Oxford and Cambridge boating men, and of the gentlemanly portion of the boating fraternity of England, and that we threw out no hint that they would meet with any other freatment from that class, the critic of the Free Press would know if he had read our article. Neither did we "officiously" tender the Harvard men any "hints" whatever, as the Free Press asserts.

Our remarks and advice were directed to those who will have the general management of the race; prominently the officers of the London Metropolitan Police, on whose hands will fall the weighty responsibility of holding in check a class of men whom every one familiar with English sports knows to be without bonor, low-minded and brutal in the extreme, and who in this age of universal gambling which has become the concomitant of all sports in England, will resort to any and all devices to fill their pockets with money bet on the contest. That fair-minded Englishmen have no great faith in the oft-vaunted boast of the love of fair play in the general mass of their countrymen, in a contest with foreigners, may well be illustrated by a circumstance which we will now relate. It is, we admit, more in point than the HERNAN and SAYERS prize fight, which was nevertheless not only attended, as the Free Press supposes, by "all the vilest rabbledom of New York and London," but by numerous representatives of the aristocracy, gentry, and, we have been told, even of the clergy of England; and where the police were also on hand during mosof the fight, and only rushed in and put a stop to the affair after the ropes had been cut to save

the English champion.

The circumstance to which we refer was connected with the great international race, in which the yacht America carried off all the laurels, at Cowes in 1851. When that celebrated craft reached the Solent, her owners received numerous polite letters from the first yachtsmen of the kingdom, offering their American visitors all manner of civilities. One of these English gentlemen, whose name we are not at liberty to publish, carnestly solicited Mr. STEVENS to have the America laid up in his (the Englishman's) pri vate dockyard at Cowes, Mr. STEVENS accepted the offer; the yacht was taken into the private yard and put in readiness for the race-the owner of the dockyard keeping the premises under strict lock and key while the America was being put in

This English gentleman, who held his country's honor dear, afterward told the owner of the America that he was afraid to have her go into a public dockyard, lest something might be done to her in an underhand way to insure her defeat i the great race.

All we ask of our British friends in the coming rowing race is to emulate the example of this noble countryman of theirs, who knew the bad side of his compatriots much better than does the Burlington Free Press or the Commercial Adecr

We find the following paragraphs in the Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia, a journal usually remarkable for accuracy and caution in its statements:

statements:

"If Mr. Horace Guerley should survive Mr. Charles A. Dana, we shall expect him to weep over the corpse, and culogize the departed; although in yestenday's Tribune we find the following appended to an extract from Mr. Dana's paper:

As this was published in Philadelphia on Tuesday, we hoped to see it corrected by Mr. GREE LKY himself in the Tribune of yesterday; but as e has not noticed it, we shall not overstep the bounds of propriety by saving that Mr. GREELEY's remark which the Bulletin cites had no reference to THE SUN or its editor, and that the extract to which it was appended was not taken from our

Ludlow street jail seems to have as doors always wide open to receive guests sent there legally or otherwise. Yesterday we for the improvement of our commerce and chronicled the fact that a member of navigation. They may take for granted that the Twenty-second Regiment had been incarcerated there because he had failed to our present system of representation in for- pay certain dues, to pay which he had not had a fair chance. We believe that one of our city courts recently rendered a decision against the officers of a regiment who had thrown a mem ber into the dismal den in Ludlow street; and the same Court, if we mistake not, also decided the war we were all absorbed by the slavery that the insulted member had a clear cause for question, and the financial speculations since a suit for damages for false arrest the restoration of peace have been rather and imprisonment. One of the latest turned into the channel of local operations victims of the old military imprisonment law is a workingman in the employ of Mr. DAVID LAMB, builder, of West Seventeenth street, and during his incarceration his family must suffer. Mr. Lans went yesterday to get him out. A member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment called at this office yesterday, and in formed us that he is threatened with a suit for dues and fines for non-attendance to military duty, although he served nine years in the clunteer Fire Department and gave four years the style of mismanagement in the National Guard, the sooner that useless ornament is abolished the better.

The maimed and crippled soldiers, wounded in the rebellion, who sell various publications and photographs on the street cars make a great mistake in offering to the public a kind of article for which there is scarcely any demand. People who really would like to aid them by buying from them, do not care for little toy-books of the poorest description, or some soldiers' circular reprinted every week, or every month as it happens. If these unfortunate men-who certainly deserve most kindly of all-would make the same exertions in the sale of the daily morning and evening papers, or any of the well-established and favorite weeklies, as they now make to sell other things,

Any man whose heart is in the right place is glad to aid a crippled soldier; and he would more readily buy a thing that he wants from a soldier, than from a person who had sacrificed nothing for the nation. But that which is offered for safe should be something for which a demand

exists. During the recent exciting debates in the British House of Peers, Lords GRANVILLE and CAIRNS were loudly applanded by the galleries, upon which Lord ROMILLY reminded the Peers that similar demonstrations had overawed the members of the Assembly during the first French revolution. To dispel the fears of their lordships at this unpleasant historical allusion, Lord TAUN-TON explained that during the first French revolution the galleries were filled by fishwomen and people of that kind, a very different class from ose who now resort to their lordships' gallery. The fair poeresses present were no doubt much flattered by Lord Taunton's complimentary assurance that they are not fishwomen.

The proper ventilation of the court rooms n this city, where a large number of persons are likely to be congregated almost every day, is a matter of great importance. It has been stated that the late Chief Justice Robertson owed the sickness which terminated his life to the defective and improper ventilation of the room in which the Superior Court was long held. Yesterday at the trial of Policeman CAMPBELL for murder, before Judge Cannono, in the room at the southeast corner of the new Court House, not a fof the large windows was opened to its full width, although the room was densely crowded, and the day very warm. But the new Court House seems to have been built without any proper regard to thorough ventilation. Even with the windows open as they were yesterday, the atmosphere was most unpleasant, and without a doubt very injurious breathe it; yet how much worse would it be in cold weather, when the windows must remain closed? It is possible so to construct a building that its rooms shall at all times be properly ventilated, and certainly this ought to have been done in one which has cost the people so much as the new Court House. It is impossible not to believe that the health of Judges, counsel, and spectators alike is affected by the bad air which they are thus forced to breathe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. - This is the last week of not only our old friend "Simbad the Sailor," but also of those charming English beauties who have enter-tailed and delighted us for almost a year. On next Saturday will terminate the prolonged and success ful engagement of Lydia Thompson and her blondes Those who have not seen them should certainly make baste to do so, and those who have should im prove the short interval by going once more

The announcement in our advertising columns that the palace car " Wahsatch " will start for Sacra mento on Saturday morning would have created a ensation twenty years ago. It is not without in terest to day.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN TUR-KEY.

Munificence of a New Yorker-Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Roberts College in Constnutinaple.

Constantinopus, July 6 .- The corner-stone f the Robert College was laid yestesday, at Roumile Hissar, on the European side of the Bosporus. The institution was founded some years ago. through the munificence of your distinguished fel-low-citizen, Mr. Christopher P. Robert, and has been under the guidanes of the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, a cousin of the late Vice-President of the United States. It has already achieved a high reputation, and will, on completion of the new building, be the greatest seat of learning in the East.

The pupils are children of American, English, Greek, Armenian, and Continental European residents of this city. The new site is noted as being the point where Darius crossed the Bosporus, to war against the Scythiaus, and where Mahmoud and he Crusaders repeatedly passed in their several ex-

The Rev. Dr. Hamila opened the ceremonies of the occasion by a few remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, the eminent Orientalist, with a prayer.
The Hon, E. Joy Morris, the United States Minis-

ter, laid the corner-stone, and in a subsequent dis-course spoke in foreible terms of Mr. Roberts, and a manifestation of his faith in the brotherhood of man. Sir Philip Francis and other gentlemen for lowed Mr. Morris with speeches.

Owing to the mannamity of the founder of this college, America now leads the van of Christian nations in the education of the East. The new hundring is to cost \$100,000. It has been owing to the successful diplomacy of Mr. Joy Morris that permission from the Forte to creet it was obtained. The view from the Forte to creet it was obtained. The view from the spot is very beautiful. The blue Besporus stretches for miles in both directions; coposits are high bills, studded with klocks, like busices, and pointed coders; while a short distance to the right is the Assatic side of Constantinople, with its beauteous surroundings. Adjoining the new building is the castle, and between that and the European side of the city is a succession of palaces, imbedied in gardens and groves of beauty exclusively oriental. Around the scene of etremonial yesterday, turbaned and red-capped Turks of the neighborhood, and veiled women in brilliant bars, picture-squely grouped themselves, and beauties of the misny neighboring pagenes paused in their crim-

HORACE "CUL" BY HIS FRIENDS.

High old Quarrel between the Philosopher of the Tribune and the Poet of the Des-putch-The Philosopher's Characteristic

During one of the sessions of the Constitutional Convention a remarkable incident escaped the attention of the standgradiers. Every one knows that the Hon. Horace Greeley was one of the brightest ornaments of that body, but we are sorry to say he labored under the painful disadvantage of not having all his remarks reported. Many members of the Republican party have asked the political eporters of The Sun why Mr. Greeley and Mr. An gustine J. H. Daganne, the post of the Despatch, pass each other, almost daily, without a greeting or ingle set of recognition. Both were leaders in on party in the days of its struggles and its triumphs, and they fought the Democratic enemy together on many a platform. Each, however, is now said to be the enemy of the other, and it is added that there is

o balm in Gilead to heat their wounds. The origin of this remarkable quarrel is found in a alutation intended to be harmless, but which derecd the sensitive soul of the eminent poet. It may be remembered that a motion was made by on may be remembered that a motion was made by one of the delegates, calling for the adjournment of the Convention on every Friday, to enable the members to spend the Sundays in their homes. White the vote was pending, Mr. Duganne, on his name being caffed, shouted "Aye," because he desired to visit his family at least once a week.

The cohe of the monosyllable had scarcely expired when Mr. Greeley, who sat near the poet, thus addressed him he a limitar tone;

"You d—d fool! don't you know how to vote yet!"

yet f:

Duganne was thunderstruck. He knew that his
old friend Horace disliked the proposition, but he
did not dream that his hostility would take such a
remarkable turn. The poet subsequently asked to
be excused from voting, delivering a brief and sigorders a pract in support of all application. nificant speech in support of ale application.
"Gentlemen," said the hard, "I desire not to
vote on the question, for I have omitted to consult
the member from Westelmster county, and he says I
am a d—d fool, who don't know how to vote of

am a d—d fool, who don't know how to vote of myself."
This sentence naturally created an excitement 'n the Convention. Mr. Duganne has not spoken to Mr. Greeley from that day to this.
About a month ago, however, a mutual friend amed S—m was selected to bring about a reconcilisation. In the performance of his noble mission he bore an olive branch to the Tribune office, but he had the misfortune to present it at a time when Horace was meditating upon the fail of his beloved young friend the Hon. John Russell Young, and he refused to receive it. The patient peacement of leading hour Mr. Greeley abrupity closed the door of negotiation by remarking, in childish treble:

"Well, he is a d—d tool to mind such a thing?"
The bearer of he olive, however, still loopes to unite the happing of the poet and philosopher; but he has made many visits for the purpose without success.

Motresian, July 28.—In the Vermont Council of Correction, a body of men chosen to inquire whether any amendments are required to the Constitution of the State. Mr. Reed, of Washington county, submitted a long report in favor of suffrage for

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTER.

Curions Bankruptey Tangle-Paying your Creditor Once and Going into Court to Lenra iwhether you must Pay Again-Jadge Field's Decision. On the 2d of March last, Philip L. Freeman

and John H. Carnes, of this city, held promissory notes of Margaret A. Maxwell and William R. Mc-Kenzie, who had been partners in New York under the name of Maxwell & McKenzie. Preeman & Carnes proposed to surrender the notes, which were not then due, if Maxwell & McKenzie would allow judgement to be entered without delay for the amount of their indebtedness to Freeman & Carnes. The proposition was accepted, and in consideration well & McKenzie offered to allow judgment, and in amount represented by the notes. On the 18th of June last, a petition was filed in the United States Disinto bankruptcy, on the ground of non-payment nied, and a trial was demanded, and the case admotion was made by the petitioners Preeman & Carnes to vacate the judgment in New York, so as to enable them to succeed in the bankrupter proceedings in New Jersey. This motion was desied, and the 27th last, being the day set baharupey proceedings in Newscreey. In south was denied, and the 27th Inst, being the day set down for trial in the United States Ceurt, a jury was waived, and the question was taken up before Judge Fields. The petitioners claimed that insumuch as the postes of the judgment roll in the New York Courts did not recite the notes, they could still proceed upon them as though there had been no judgment, notwithstanding any agreement between the litigants.

ment, notwitistanding any agreement, notwitistanding any agreement of the notes, that the petitioners had availed themselves of its benefits and advantages, that the notes were merged in the judgment, and that they had no legal existence, and consequently could not be used, and much more so when there was a special agreement as to their surrender between the parties. Judge Fields, sitting in Trenton, sustained the defendants, and dismissed the peri-

The Fight in the Fourth Ward-The Festives

and Liberty-A Singular Letter. We yesterday printed a card from four memnent, printed in THE SON, that they had been in Sing Sing. We printed their denial. Soon after its receipt the following letter from one of the Liberty Suard, indorsing THE SUN's information, came to

Guard, indorsing THE SUN's information, came to this office.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sun: In reading your spicy little sheet this morning. I noticed in one of the columns about the Festive Club and Liberty Gurd. Now tell the truth about the matter that was not true. The Festives say they are the old Liberty Guard; ont of saxy-five members only five of them belonged to the old Liberty Guard; one for the continued four of our members being in prison. Well, they were in prison and served their full true, and are now respeciable members, and are working every day at their trades. The Festives have members (that belong to a notorious gang known as Lang's crowd, in Water street. Murphy and Heads Hauley, two vile characters, belong to Reddy the Bicksmith gang, and Dobbs, the Royal Insurance bond robber, and several other hard characters. The Festives say they are all workingmen; that's not true; for if you pass the Cubroom day or night, you will see them lottering around and insulting females as they pass. The Folice knows what the Festives are. So now, Mr. Editor, you see which is the hard crowd. Yours, faithfully.

the hard crowd. Yours, faithfully, LIBERTY GUARD. A Golden Spot on the Page of Humanity. On board the steamboat Newport, from Fall River to New York, on Tuesday night last, a sad case of destitution presented itself in the persons of woman and seven small children, who had been ent back to New York from Boston by the State of Massachusetts as paupers. The woman's husband was on the coast of Africa in a United States war vessel, and she was here without friends or means of support. Her pitiful plight attracted the attention or support. Her pittui plight attracted the attention of several passengers, and Edward W. Battles, agent of Bay State Glase Company, and William C. Ford, both of Boston, made the fact known to the salcon passengers, and started a subscription in her behalf. Sixty odd dollars were immediately banded in, which amount, could have been doubled bad the subscription.

Confirmation at St. Stephen's Church. Yesterday morning about four hundred chil iren and adults, five of whom are colored, assembled n the Sunday chool room, and were then marshalled nto the main building by Mr. Reed, the Superis Archbishop McCloskey addressed those wishing to was then administered by the Archbishop, who was assisted by the Rev. Francis McNeirny and the Rev. Dr. Edward. Sweeny. This church has recently acquired a new treasure in a large and beautiful pointing. It represents the Immaculate Conception, and comes from the hand of Brundid, who is engaged in the Capitol at Washington. About a week age this force work of art washington.

Unfushionable Libel Suit-Only \$20,000. In the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, vesterday, a complaint was filed against the pubshers of the American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Lucius H. Chase, and Somuel Burnham, Jr.; the complainant being Henry E. Hunter, of Hinsdale, N. H., and the defendants residents of Flushing, L. I.
The complaint alleges libellous articles against the
plaintid by comparing him to a so-styled swindling
firm, under the title of Gumbridge & Co., and fixes
damages to business and character at \$29,000.

Give this Policeman a Testimonial. Reni Revmeji, aged 6, of 161 East Twenty econd street, while playing with matches in the the Eighteenth Ward Police, took off his coat an extinguished the flames, badly burning his hand-out saving the chill's life. The police rules ought to provide a reward for an officer losing his cloth-ing in police service.

The Hoboken Dungeons. A city official of Hoboken said last evening that after reading the description of the "Black

Hole," which recently appeared in THE SUN, the Common Council visited the place, and have condemned it. The official added that he would not be guilty of locking his dog up all night in one of the new dark iron coles.

Political Gossip. The Mobile Colored Democratic Club think that the white men are to have the power, and hence must be cultivated.

The first gan from Ohio puffs Democratic smoke. Theodore Chambers, Democrat, has been elected Street Commissioner of Cincinnati, beating Jenny, Republican, by 1,487 majority. It is said that ex-Senator Charles A. Buckalen

will accept a nomination to the Pennsylvania Sen ate. It would be well if both parties would reinforce the Legislature with men of his sort. It is asserted that in case the Hon. Mr. Mor-rill of Maine should receive the vacant United States Judgeship of Maine, Governor Chamberlain will be the next United States Senator. Others think that Speaker Blaine is the "coming man" for this position.

The Albany Journal says: "It is a sorry lad that curses his own mother." Marble, of the World, who hais from Rhode Island; Express Brooks, from Maine; Storey, of the Chicago Times, and Paul, of the Milwankee News, both from Vermont, rival each other in abuse of New England."

The Biblical archæologist who writes for the Mobile Tribune has discovered that Society and Communication.

Mobile Tribune has discovered that Sodom and Gamorrah were a kind of ancient District of Columbia, in which the Congress of the period used to assemble and cut up "linghjinks," as the Congress of this day is won't to do. The Lynchburg News says that it understands Gov. Walker has invited a number of the most prominent Virginians, including Gen. R. E. Lee, to see thim in consultation upon affairs of interest to the State, at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs. The meeting will take phee at an early day after Gov. Walker's return from New York.

The citizens of the Eleventh Ward and others

The citizens of the Eleventh Ward and others are massing their forces to place Mr. Joseph Koch, law clerk in the County Clerk's office, in the Civil Justice's chair of the Fifth Judicial District, Mr. Koch is a sound Democrat, a good lawyer, and a gentleman of large experience, emirently qualified to fill the position with credit to himself and advantage to the public. It is said that he will be the candidate of Tammany Hall also, and if so, his election is certain over all competitors.

The indications in Tennessee, according to the Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, are that Scater's majority will be overwhelmingly large. The Legislature contains but few members opposed to immediate entranchisement. All those nominated by the Senter party are squarely committed to the prompt removal of political disabilities, while quite a number on the Stokes ticket are pledged the same way. The surfley of straight-out Conservatives elected to the Legislature will probably not be as large as was anticipated ten days ago, and in a number of counties such candidates are giving way to Benter men.

FOURTEEN YEARS ASLEEP.

Death of the Remarkable Steeping Woman in

Beath of the Remarkable Steeping Woman in Kentucky.

From the Hickman (Ky.), Courier.

Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, the sleeping wonder, died at her mother's home some eight miles from Hickman, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

The history of Miss Godsey is well known to the public, a statement of her wonderful condition having been published extensively by the press of the United States. At the time of her death Miss Godsey was about 26 years of age, and had been asieep, as described, about fourteen years. The existence of this wonderful case of coma, or preternatural disposition to sleep, has been doubted by many, but the tact is indisputable. Indeed, some twelve months ago, Miss Godsey was taken to Nashville and other places for exhibition, but we understand many even of the physicians of Nashville looked upon the case with snapicion.

The listory of the case is, briefly: When about twelve years of age she was taken with a severe chil, and treated accordingly by her physician. As the fever which followed her chill subsided, she fell in a deep sleep, in which condition she has remained ever since, except at intervals. It was her enstom at first to awake regularly twice in every twenty-four hours, and singularly, within a few min utes of the same hours each day; but of later years she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered tan indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten, or perhaps fifteen uninutes, an

she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered it an indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten, or perhaps fifteen unbuttes, and gradually drop off to sleep again. When asleep, it was utterly impossible to aroust her. She never complained of any bodily pain though when asleep she was very nervons a times, and appeared to suffer considerably by the violent twitching and jerking of her muscles and limbs, and her hands elenched tigbtly as if enduring severe pain, but when awake she did not appear to suffer except from a drowsy, gaping inclination, and persistent effort to cleause her throat of phiegm She generally possed into sleep through violent par oxysm, which would lost perhaps five minutes, and she would then sleep awhite as calmly and quietly an infant. Miss Godsey was of medium size, and her limbs and muscles were well proportioned and developed, and grew considerably after her affliction.

Off for Cuba -Story of a Life of Adventure.

Dr. Contra, or as he is better known to many in

mond. Young Contra, ruit of love, left all and followed the lady.

Without any knowledge of English, when he landed in Boston he experienced many strange adventures. Hearing of Col. Maggi, he went to New Bedford, and was advised by him to join the Union stray, which he dd, but remained only long enough in it to find the means of reacting Eichmond. Miss Saunders and her family received him with open arms, and in a few days he was united to her in marriage. After a brief honeymoon he joined the rebots, and soon was raised to the rank of Colonel, which he maintained to the close of the rebellion. His wife died in childbed, but he still was cherished by Mr. Saunders and his wife as their son, and aided Mrs. Saunders to find her way into Canada through the lines of the Union army. With the surrender of Lee, Contra was reduced to abject poverty. He obtained employment in this city in the store of a druggist until he made enough money to clothe himself, and then, through the and of a friendly priest, who knew him in Italy, he opened an apothecary store in Charlestown, and was quite successful. But the Fennan excitement interested him, and he took part in the operations along the frontier, which ended in failure. Again without means, he returned to Massachusetts, and this time estitled in Kast Boston, where he again became prosperous—this time as a physician.

where he again became prosperous and apparently tired of wandering, he married a widow lady of some troperty and opened an apothecary
stare in Cambridge, and was, as usual, quite lucky
in his business. But being of a roving disposition,
fond of adventure, he is now on his way to Cuba to
serve as soldier or physician, in the army of the in
surgents. He is a fine-looking man, is a great havorite with the ladies, has been carefully educated, and
is in every way well qualified to inske a favorable
impression on those with whom he associates. His

Protestant Worship to Rome-Sharp Letter from an Episcopalian to a Presbyteria

To the Editor of the New York Tablet. To the Editor of the New York Tablet.

Sin: I notice in a New York Observer, just received, that the controversy with regard to American services in Rome has been reopened. As I happen to know some facts bearing on the case, I send them to you as I suppose the Observer, with its characteristic honests, would return to publish at Rome) is one of my vestrymen, and from him I have a full statement of the facts in that matter. American service was held lirst in the house of the Minister. As this was too small, the congregation had permission from Cardinal Antoncili to hold their service within the walls, in a half of their own, with the arms of the Embassy placed over the door. The Soutch, hearing of this, commenced a similar service. But not satisfied with this permission, they began to attempt to proselyte the citizens, which was forbidden by the laws of the country, as is the case in Russia and many other countries. On this account their permission was withdrawn. There happened to be in the city at that time a pestilent feilow, named S. I. Prime, and he wrote home immediately that all Protestant worship was banished from the city. Our Congress, influenced by this falsehood, withdraw the mission. But it was not until the Embassy was withdrawn and the arms taken down from the door of the chapel, that the American service was renoved outside the city walls; and (if we had a Mir ster now at Rome) there is nothing to prevent a renewal of the privilege. So much for the beantful consistency of Prime's Christian chanacter! I am myself no friend to your church, or its peculiar dogmas; but, being in possessior of these facts. I feel that I should hardly be doing my duty to my Christian bretaren in America, were I not to correct them.

JOLIN ANKETELL.

Rector of the American Church in Dresden.

Rector of the American Che

Ep Mount Washington by Rail.

From the Concord (N. II.) Pariot.

All being ready, the word was given, the steam let on, and we began to move slowly, stradily, smoothly up the mountain side. All who were therefor the first time were more or less excited; but if any felt fear, it was soon dispelled by the lacts of the situation—the smooth and gentle movement of the train, the utter absence of all apparent anxiety on the part of those who had been there before, and the pericet composure of the several officers of the Company who were on board—and in a very brief time the whole party seemed engressed with the noveity of the shuaton, and the magnificent views which opened before them as they made their way upward, and entirely unconselous of any sense which their perpendicular," regardless of the grade, and their perpendicular," regardless of the grade, and we seemed to be soing abead on a level plain. As we rose in our progress, the view of the scencry became broader and more magnificent; in me other situation in the world can anything be found to equal it. Every rod in advance opened some new object or some varying feature of the scence, and all other feeling was less in combined admiration of the grand panorama spread out before them and the wonderful machinery which enabled us to view it so favorably. machinery which enabled us to view it so favor

As we proceeded onward and upward, our little engine steadily and bravely pushing us ahead, making three brief stops for reireshments in the form of wood and water, we soon became conscious of a change of temperature. At the start the ordinary clothing was comfortable, the mercury standing but little below \$\tilde{U}_{\tilde{U}}\$ before getting half way up overcoats were in demand, and as we approached the summit the wind blew a guie—a cold, hard wind that made the teeth chatter.

After a ride of an hour and a quarter we reached the end of our journey, upon the extreme tip-top of Mount Washington, stopping a tew rods in front of the hotel. Here we disembarked, and now came the tax of war. The most difficult and dangerous person of our journey was the few rods from the cars

Sunlight Wanted in Williamsburgh.

Sunlight Wanted in Williamsburgh.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: Would you be so kind as to let the subscriber get a Sun at least three times a week? I am one of those thousands that read your valuable paper, which "shines for ali." two cents a copy, whenever I can get it. My business detains me late at night, and in the morning, at 10½ o'ciock, when I am going to my work, even if I were willing to nay a dollar for a copy I could not have got one. Three days last week, on my way coming from Williamsburgh to your office. I inquised at least of forty newspaper stands; the answer was, "I have not got one left; I have been sold out two hours or more." Sometimes the answer would be, "I have got the Fribune, biorid, Times or Herald," Now, this is an outrage. A person wants to read a good and sensible paper. The four-cent blanket sheets force a person to take a dictionary with him to understand their meaning.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Queen of Portugal is well again, and has

been lately in Paris.

-The Yale Salutatorian this year was the sort of the Salutatorian of 1819-fifty years ago.

—Putnam County, Florida, has no jail, and the Sheriff is compelled to admit county prisoners istor

his family circle. -A first-rate bass ball player is paid about \$1.500 a year, and can always get a situation at that salary in any leading club.

—A Chinese comic singer is announced in a London theatre. He sings both in English and Chinese, and is named Chee-Mah.

-A correspondent of a New Orleans paper says there is not a first-class restaurant in this city, while

New Orleans has a dozen or more. -The English Consul at Savannah reports to his Government the growing importance of that city since the cival war as a centre of Northern

-More than a dozen Philadelphia clergymen have unit d in the determination to attend no more Sunday funerals unless the necessity is certified to by a physician. -A Western paper, speaking of the sudden

death of a man, says-"It was a dreadful blow to the family, which consisted of a wife, an adopted son and a few boarders." -An othordox Russian Episcopal see will robably be established at Pekin, an idea formerly,

conceived by Peter the Great, and which Alexander II. is destined to carry out. -The Board of Trustees of the Iowa University, located at Mount Pleasant, has elected the Hon-

ies Harlan, United States Senator from that State President of that institution. -The Wenham Lake Ice Company, originally

established to furnish ice taken from Wentam Laken Mass., to the citizens of London, now procures its. supplies from the north of Europe. -The sudden death is announced in Paris of

Prince Ignaticif, brother of the Russian Ambassador at the Porte, just as he was on the point of marrying Mile. Christiane, of the Bouffes-Parisian Theatre. -Berlin has stolen a march upon Vienna by

conquering the friendship of the young King of Bavaria, whose bosom friend, the composer Wagner, has been appointed a member of her Academy -Griffin, the engineer, whose criminal careessness caused the recent railroad collision at Mass

Hope, has been admitted to ball in the sam of \$6,000 by Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court of -The fifteen gunboats in course of construction at the Mystic shippards for the Spanish Government to cruise in the Cuban waters, are to be com

pleted in six weeks, and will each carry a single gun-

arrying 100 to, shot. -The Russian iron-clad experimental squadren under the command of Vice-Admiral Boutakors, bars received orders to commence its evolutions. The two divisions were to sail at once for Transundanand take up a position off the island of Somensari. Offenbach has broken ground on a grand opera, the subject being William Tell. Considering that Rossini once wrote an opera bearing this title, M. Offenbach's attempt is very much as if Boucicault should undertake a drama to be called

-Capt. C. Sturt, one of the earliest explorers of the Australian continent, and regarded as the father of Southern Australia, died last month at Cheitenham. He became blind in consequence of his indefstigible labors, and was liberally provided

for by the colonial authorities.

-The editor of the Prairie Herald, published near the Rocky Mountains, says he can look out from his office and see antelopes, wolves, and foxes disporting themselves. Two bears were among his recent visitors, but in consequence of the noise of the cars he is no longer troubled with buffaloes.

-The last Legislature of Connecticut passed law for the protection of the creeping fern which grows abundantly at South Windsor. Trespassers have been in the habit of going there and carrying law is fixed at seven dollars fine, or twenty days

-The people of Milltown (North Stonington) the same source, the Rev. Dr. Holman, paster of the Baptist church in that place, having announced from his pulpit last Sunday that his medical services could be obtained at any hour by those in

need of them. -A use to which carbolic acid has lately been applied, is in the preparation of a paper saturated with a dilute solution of it, for the purpose of wrapping up animal substances, such as fresh meats, &c. These are preserved perfectly for a considerable. ength of time, and the odor of the carbo

dissipated in the cooking. began his career as a wood-chopper, and dees not forget his humble beginnings. In the hall of his splended residence is a niche left for the bust of a statuette. In this niche his children have placed a small saw-buck, with a wooden saw hanging over i and the inscription: " Papa's first saw-mill."

-Mr. J. S. Letford, of Carver county, Minn., while engaged in clearing up his farm in that county, discovered in the centre of a maple tree he was cutting down, a pistel which must have been there at least 100 years. The stock was gone, but he put the barrels of the weapon into a brush heap in order to burn the rust off, when it exploded into atoms, showing that it was loaded.

-Mormonism, it is reported, has received a large accession of converts in North Carolina, 136 proschytes having been obtained in two counties. These converts have sold or abandoned their land in North Carolina, and have started for Utah. The men are reported to be stout, sun-burned farmers, and the women hard workers, so that the converts would be valuable acquisitions to any community.

-The Savannah Republican ridicules the idea of presenting Jeff Davis with a pitiful ten acres and a splendid mansion as a permanent home. "If the chief and make him and his family comfortable, let them present him with a large and well improved estate, on which he can live in style befitting his character and dignity, and at the same time lay ug something for those who are to come after him. He deserves a principality, and a quarter million for that

A Yo-Semite correspondent of a San Francisca paper is in raptures over the feats of some San Francisco schoolmistresses in that region. He says they cons), scream louder, eat more turkey, and drink ore stimulant than most men. The sterner sex are beaten in all out-door occupations by these genial

-The Prussian Government is the only European power which owns a house in Washington for the permanent use of its legation. It is believed that this example will be speedfly followed by the Russian and English Governments, and that stately palaces will be built for them in the American capi al, similar to those they own in European capitals,

for the accommodation of their legations. -A German named Carl Schell married some three weeks ago, in a most peculiar manners ears, and informed the young lady that " this little ceremony constitutes a marriage in America."

After a week had passed he took them out, and informed her of another piece of news, viz.; " This attle ceremony constitutes a divorce in America."

He is now in jail for stealing a trunk. THE SCHOOLBOY'S VACATION. His trunk was packed for days before; The blood coursed quickly through his veins; The hours he counted o'er and o'er,

As counts the captive in his chains; The eagle in his upward way? He rose e'er morn : numed the skies ; The clock had only rung out three;

It was an early hour to rise,

But not an early hour for thee, O, boy! for in thy dreams all night,' How loomed the promised lase in sight ! O, boy ! I would that free as thou, , too, might sweep o'er hill and plain;

Without a wrinkle on my brow, And pack my trunk and rise at three, And start at eight, along with thee.